HARIHAR TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Notification dated 13th—21st April 1930.

Notice is hereby given to the Public that the Municipal Council of Harihar, propose to issue the following dratt rules for combating epidemics as bye-laws under section 48 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

Any inhabitant of Harihar Town objecting to the proposed rules may within one month from the date of publication of the same in the *Mysore Gazette*, send his objection or suggestion if any in writing, in the matter, to the President, Town Municipal Council, Harihar.

Rules for combating Epidemics in Harihar Town.

1. Agency invested with responsibility for action—

The Municipal Council assisted by the Local Sanitary Inspector and advised by the Local Medical Officer shall be responsible for taking prompt and effective measures to prevent the spread of Epidemics in Municipal area.

2. Information of out-break of Epidemic—

The President of the Municipal Council should arrange to obtain the earliest possible information of cases of any Epidemic occurring within close proximity to the Municipality. Such arrangements include the formation and effective working of Bye-laws under the provisions contained in the Municipal Regulations for the compulsory notification of illness due to Epidemic diseases. The Municipal Council should invest selected members of its regular staff with the duty of finding out and reporting the occurrences of Epidemics diseases.

3. Report to higher officers and adjoining Taluks—

On receipt of the first report on an epidemic the President should send immediate information to, (1) To the Local Medical Officer, (2) The Amildar of the Taluk, (3) The District Health Officer, (4) The Amildars of the adjoining Taluks, (5) The District Medical Officer, (6) The Deputy Commissioner of the District, (7) The Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore.

4. Committee to be appointed–

In the Municipality a committee should be appointed to combat and prevent Epidemic diseases.

5. In the Municipality a few of the permanent hands preferably among the existing sanitary staff, should be trained in the special work of disinfection and observation. When an epidemic actually breaks out or when there is reason to apprehend its out-break, the trained men should be withdrawn from their current duties and detailed for special work; their places being taken up by temporary men.

6. Provision to be made in the budget to meet epidemic charges.

Necessary provision should be made in the budget of the Municipal Council for epidemic charges calculated on the basis of Rs. 1,000 for every 10,000 of population.

7. Stock of Disinfectants and Medicines—

The President must have in the Municipal Stores a sufficient quantity of disinfectants and the necessary apparatus for carrying out and disinfection work. He should also obtain a few medicine chests from the senior surgeon and stock them for use during emergencies by the Local Medical Officer. Each medicine chest should contain in the Vernacular a complete set of instructions for the use of medicines.

8. Duties of the preventive staff—

It will be the duty of the members of the preventive staff to obtain early information as to the cases of the epidemics occurring in the Municipality to visit every house in which cases have occurred to thoroughly disinfected the infected houses and generally to carry out all instructions issued by the President.

9. Permanent facilities and equipments—

Arrangements should be made for the construction of sheds according to approved designs, the number of such sheds depending upon the population of the Municipality and the frequency of the prevalence of the epidemics. These should be used as (*a*) health camps for the temporary occupation of the people required to evacuate their own houses for disinfection purposes, (*b*) contact sheds, (*c*) Isolation wards for the segregation and treatment of the sick. Each of the three groups of sheds should of course be at some distance from each other; the isolation sheds being preferably located as near as conveniently possible to the dispensary building. The isolation wards should be furnished with cots, beddings, and clothing equipments.

10. Duty of the Municipal Council in regard to epidemic prevention—

With a view to minimise the ravages of plague, cholera, etc., early action should be taken for the formation and effective working of bye-laws relating to (*a*) House construction (*b*) enforcement of rat proof conditions in existing dwellings (*c*) the formation of well planned town extensions and the prevention of contamination of water-supply by fitting up pump wherever feasible or other items that require continuous attention.

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11. Medical Aid—

The local medical officer should render the necessary medical assistance should however the epidemic assume a serious aspect the President shall apply to the District Medical Officer for extra medical aid and the latter officer should make the necessary arrangements after inspecting the locality if necessary.

12. Final report of the measures adopted—

The President should submit a fortnight after the epidemic has completely ceased, a detailed report of the outbreak of the epidemic and measures taken to combat it to the Deputy Commissioner. The Preventative Staff may continue to be employed for two weeks after the last case has occurred and then disbanded.

The Municipal Council shall exercise within the Municipality, the following powers to prevent the outbreak of any epidemic disease and if it breaks out to combat it, under the provisions of the section 144 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

(*a*) Power by orders, which may be either of special or general application to direct that every Medical Practitioner who knows or may have reason to believe that any person whom he has visited in his professional capacity in any dwelling not being a hospital, or that every Manager of any Factory or Educational institution or every head of a household who knows or has reason to believe that any person who resides in any dwelling under the control or management of any such Manager or head of a household is suffering from any illness, which reasonably be supposed to be a dangerous disease, shall give information of the same with the least practicable delay to such person as may be designated by the Municipal Council in that behalf.

(*b*) Power to direct or authorise the inspection, without notice, or with notice as to the person directed or authorised to inspect appears reasonable, of any place in which any dangerous disease is reported or suspected to exist and the taking of measures to prevent the spread of the disease beyond such place.

(*c*) Power to prohibit the removal of water for the purpose of drinking from any well, tank or other place, which may appear to the Municipal Council, on the advice of the medical officer, likely to endanger or cause the spread of any dangerous disease.

(*d*) Power to direct or cause the removal, on certificate signed by the health officer of the Municipal Council or any duly qualified medical practitioner authorised by the Municipal Council in this behalf, of any person who is without proper set of apartments occupied by more than one family, and who is suffering from a dangerous disease to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from the said disease are received for medical treatment.

(*e*) Power to require by written notice the owner or occupier of any building, or par of a building, or a person owning or in charge of any article therein, to cleanse or disinfect such building or part thereof or article either at his own expense, or in case of poverty, or for other cause which the Municipal Council in the circumstances of the case consider reasonable, at the expense of the Municipal Council.

(*f*) Power to provide the means and to prescribe places, for disinfecting or washing bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous disease, and to direct the distinction thereof :—

(i) power to provide and maintain suitable conveyances for the free carriage of persons suffering from any dangerous disease and

(ii) when such provision is made to prohibit the conveyance of such persons in all or any public conveyances and

(iii) to direct that any conveyances that may at any time be used for conveying any such person shall be immediately be disinfected.

(*h*) Power to prohibit :—

(i) any person suffering from any dangerous disease from wilfully exposing himself, without proper precautions against spreading said disease, in any sheet or in any school or factory, or in any inn, dharmasala, theatre, market or other place of public resort, or

(ii) any person in charge of any person so suffering from so exposing such sufferer.

(*i*) Power to prohibit any person from removing to another place, or transferring to another person, except for the purpose of disinfection, any article which the person prohibited knows, or has reason to believe, has been exposed to infection of any kind whatsoever from any dangerous disease.

(*j*) Power to prohibit the letting of or the providing of accommodation in any hotel inn, dharmasala, chattram or musafirkhana in which a person has been suffering from a dangerous disease, unless and until the person desiring so to let or provide accommodation shall have had the building, or part thereof and any article therein likely to retain infection; disinfected to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council or of such officer as the Municipal Council appoint in this behalf.

(*k*) Power, with the provisions permission in each case of a Magistrate exercising not less than second class powers, to destroy any insanitary huts or sheds in which there is reason to believe that persons have been suffering from dangerous disease.

The Municipal Council may, in their discretion give compensation to any person who sustains substantial loss by the destruction of any property under this section, but except as allowed by the Municipal Council, no claim for any compensation shall lie for any loss, or damage caused by any exercise of the powers specified therein.

Penalties for disobedience to an order passed in exercise of such powers: —

Any person who in the municipality disobeys any order which is for the time being in force therein, and which has been passed by the Municipal Council in exercise of any power conferred on the Municipal Council under this section, or obstructs any officer of the Municipal Council or other person acting under the authority of the Municipal Council in carrying out executively any such order, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

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K. RANGAPPA,
President.

CHITALDRUG TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Notification dated 21st April 1930.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Schedule 'A' annexed to the rules now in force and relating to "Taxes and Exemptions" sanctioned by Government in their order No. 259—Mi. 77-16-18, dated 12th July 1917 is proposed to be amended as shown hereunder. Any objections or suggestions with respect to the change may be made in writing to the President, Town Municipal Council, Chitaldrug within one month from the date of publication of this notification in the *Mysore Gazette.*

SCHEDULE OF TAXES 'A'.

No.	Name of tax	Class of property liable	Amount for which or rate at which classes are liable	Exemptions	Times at which taxes are payable
			AS EXISTING AT PRESENT		
5	Octroi	The articles mentioned in the next column when imported into the Municipal limits.	Rs. a. p. 1. Betel leave per 100 0 0 2 2. Kerosene oil per tin 0 2 0 3. Piece goods and cumblies (per cent on cost price) 2 0 0 4. Petrol per gallon 0 0 6	(a) Personal luggage of travellers articles imported through the post office and goods bona fide property of Government at the time of import and accompanied by an invoice by the Departmental Head concerned that the property therein mentioned belongs to Government. (b) Goods which are declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipal limits and are taken to the bonded warehouse as provided in the bye-laws. Provided that if such goods be not exported they shall pay the full duty. (c) 100 betel leaves and 2 pieces of cloth if brought for personal use or consumption. (G. O. No. 2511 20—Mi 281 08 20, dated 6th October 1911) (d) Cumblies and other piece-goods manufactured within the municipality (vide G. O. No. 11784-92—L. F. 83-97, dated 19th March 1898).	Time of import of goods into Municipal limits.
			AS PROPOSED TO BE AMENDED.		
5	Do ..	Do ..	1. Betel leaves per 100. 0 0 2 2. Kerosine oil per tin 0 2 0 3. Piece goods and cumblies (per cent on cost price 2 0 0 4. Petrol per gallon. 0 0 6	(a) Personal luggage of travellers .. (b) Articles imported through the post office for personal use not exceeding the limit prescribed below. (c) Goods *bona fide* property of Government at the time of import and accompanied by an invoice by the departmental head concerned that the property therein mentioned belongs to Government. (d) Goods which are declared not to be intended for use or consumption within the municipal limits and are taken to the bonded warehouse as provided in the bye-laws. Provided that if such goods be not exported they shall pay the full duty. (e) One hundred betel leaves (f) Two pieces of cloth if brought for personal use or consumption (G. O. No. 2511-20-Mi. 281-08-20, dated 6th October 1911). (g) Cumblies and other piecegoods manufactured within the limits of the Municipality. (G. O. No. 11784-92 L. F. 83-97, dated 19th March 1898.)	Do

K. SUBBA RAO,
President.